

WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 37; lowest, 23.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

SEATTLE STRIKE BREAKING, MAY END ANY HOUR

Street Car Service Partially
Restored and Business
Is Being Resumed.

RED LEADER FLEES

Mayor Hanson Receives
Flood of Congratulations
on His Stand.

CITY GREATLY RELIEVED

No Violence Takes Place and
Situation Is Well in
Hand.

SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—Major-General John F. Morrison, Commander of the Western Department of the Army, arrived tonight to take command of the Federal troops on strike duty. After conferring with Mayor O. Hanson and other city officials he said he believed the backbone of the general strike was broken.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 8.—If the backbone of the general sympathy strike, widely termed an attempt at Bolshevism, is not broken it is at least badly bent. Born of the Seattle shipworkers' disagreement with the Macy award, it rapidly grew beyond recognition of its own parents. For three days the city has suffered its existence.

Public sentiment and the attitude of the exponents of the general strike indicate that it may cease to-night. The most radical demonstration ever attempted by American labor is an admitted failure. It may gasp its last any moment.

"Absolutely no compromise with the revolution," reiterated Mayor O. Hanson late to-day. "The strike is broken." Regarded by the labor radicals as the proving ground of theories paralleling those of the Russian Soviet, and with the entire nation vitally interested in the outcome of the crisis, Seattle on this night is a city breathing a whole lot easier than it has for some time.

No Attempt at Violence.
The street car traffic has resumed operation to a limited degree. Thus far there has been no attempt at violence or obstruction of the service. This is the admitted test of the temper of the strike. Warned by their own leaders against rioting and constant of the overwhelming force of the police, special police and Federal troops the 6,500 recruits of the general strike are not inclined for trouble.

The first street car of the Seattle Traction Company has left the barns in mid-afternoon. Groups of striking motormen and conductors watched its departure. Soon cars were in service from three barns running on the Broadway, Fremont and Queen Anne routes. Their passage through the streets was the sign of Seattle's deliverance. Officials of the street car company are ready to return the cars to service as soon as they will continue to serve the public.

On those of the cars which operated today officials themselves acted as members of the crews. They were D. W. Henderson, superintendent of transportation; G. A. Richter, general superintendent; and J. L. Kemper, manager. On other cars, regular crews were in charge.

When we left the car barns there were about fifty of the returned strikers. They are watching us a bit, but they are ready to come back to work. Earlier in the day, company officials said, more than thirty of the car men appeared at one of the barns ready to resume their old runs. After waiting for an hour or so they determined that no attempt would be made to operate and reluctantly left.

May Last Another 24 Hours.
The widest range that is predicted for the endurance of the general strike is another twenty-four hours. The strike executive committee, after its failure of yesterday to move Mayor Hanson to compromise, has been in almost continuous session. It openly said that its members have agreed to end the strike, and that they are merely striving for the sanction of the council of the various unions.

The hour of Mayor Hanson's ultimatum to the general strike committee expired at 6 o'clock this morning. Shortly before that time service on the municipal line was resumed to Ballard and authorized by hundreds of people. It was then that Seattle's executive declared that the strike was broken.

There is an abundance of evidence that Seattle is freeing itself from the paralyzing grip of the strike. Many restaurants reopened and were thronged with folk who have been hard put to find a place to eat. Trucks thronged the streets. Various industries along the waterfront resumed operations, while the houses assured of deliveries, opened their doors again.

All Seattle newspapers are resuming publication. The Star, which stoutly refused to discontinue, was eagerly bought by the news hungry crowds this afternoon. For morning news service Seattle purchased thousands of copies of the Portland Oregonian. The Post-Intelligencer resumed its regular issues tonight.

Mayor Expresses Gratitude.
"As Mayor of the city of Seattle," said Mayor Hanson, "I desire to express to the Portland Oregonian my warm gratitude for the work they have done in getting news of our strike situation before the citizens of Seattle. Their papers were sold on our downtown streets and have carried true and very accurate statements of developments."

The general sympathy strike is broken.

Loans to Allies Now Total \$8,674,824,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—New credits of \$75,000,000 for Italy and \$40,000,000 for Belgium were established to-day by the Treasury.

This raised the total credits for all allies to \$8,674,824,000, including \$1,385,000,000 for Italy and \$296,145,000 for Belgium.

FLIGHT OVERSEA IS NAVY ORDER

U. S. Government Aviators
Lay Plans to Be First to
Cross Ocean in Air.

PLANES TESTED ON COAST
Picked Men and All Material
Are Being Chosen for At-
tempt at Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Navy aviation experts are planning a flight across the Atlantic. Commander John H. Towers has been ordered to-day to take charge of the development of plans and assembly of material and personnel for the proposed transatlantic flight.

Much attention has been given to the project by the navy and recent reports of similar plans by the British Naval Aviation Service have lent great impetus to the work on this side.

The Navy Department during the war developed a monster seaplane equipped with three Liberty motors, giving it about 1,200 horsepower. This machine has as its body a substantially built boat and has carried as high as fifty-one persons in flights of considerable length. It has been tested out along the Atlantic coast with great success within the last few weeks.

When the project of a transatlantic flight was urged here by Major-General Morrison, the British Air Service last year it was brought out that the shortest distance would be from Newfoundland to the Irish coast. This is approximately 2,000 miles, and given a plane capable of a sustained speed of 100 miles an hour it could be made in twenty hours. So far as is known, however, no plane has yet been built which could make the trip without stopping for refueling.

The route most generally favored in naval circles, however, is by way of the Azores, with a stop at these islands for fuel and oil. The Azores are situated about 1,000 miles from the American coast, and a navigating officer to chart the course.

As to the weather it was said that probably not before June would conditions be such that the sea would be calm enough to attempt a flight. Another quiet period occurred in early fall. It is regarded as doubtful that all preparations could be completed before the summer period.

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There is a good deal of friendly rivalry with the British Government over making the first transatlantic flight, it is said that either nation could court upon the cooperation of the other. As the prevailing winds are from west to east in the Atlantic the chances favor an attempt from this side.

AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO

Oil Company Officials Also Bent
and Robbed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The recent murder of two Americans on an island in Tampico Lake was reported to-day in dispatches from Mexico. Through the channels of the victims' names were not given, were beaten and shot.

The same advice also said that the manager of the Standard Oil Company at Tampico was beaten and robbed of \$10,000 on January 21, and the paymaster of the Texas Oil Company robbed of \$4,000 near the same spot last Tuesday.

The former was badly injured that he was unable to make a report until four days later.

Nine men were missing for oil companies in the Tampico district have been killed in the last year.

BILL TO ENFORCE PROHIBITION

\$1,500,000 Asked in Senate to
Make July 1 Law Effective.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Provision for enforcement of the war time prohibition law, effective July 1, is embodied in a bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Sheppard (Texas) and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for enforcement, which would be in charge of a special deputy of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

WILSON TO GET WHEAT CONTROL THROUGH BILL

Measure Designed to Put
Into Effect \$2.26 Guar-
antee Is Offered.

ASK FUND OF BILLION

Power to Buy and Sell and
to Regulate Commerce
Included.

PRICE FIXING ASSURED

Heavy Penalties Provided and
Absolute Authority Is
General Aim.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Absolute authority to regulate and control domestic and foreign commerce in wheat and wheat products until December 31, 1920, is given the President in a bill introduced to-day by Chairman Lever of the House Agricultural Committee providing a revolving fund of \$1,000,000,000 with which the President is authorized to make good the guaranty of \$2.26 a bushel made to farmers for their 1918 and 1919 wheat crops.

In addition to authority to enter into voluntary price fixing agreements the President under the licensing section of the measure has power to fix commission rates and margins of profit in any business importing, exporting, manufacturing, storing or distributing wheat or wheat flour—in other words, to fix prices which the consumer shall pay regardless of the average or world price for the commodity.

The measure was immediately referred to the House Agricultural Committee and probably will be reported out by that body virtually in its present form early next week.

No Limit to Authority.

The bill contains no vestige of an injunction which might be taken as a direction that the powers granted be so operated as to insure consumers of wheat products a price level commensurate with the world price on such products. Through the embargo powers granted, however, the President or his agent may so regulate the flow of wheat in and out of this country as to have a marked effect on the price level in foreign countries.

This power may be so operated as to insure a minimum loss to this Government as a result of the wheat guaranty price. Authority is given the President to order by proclamation discriminatory embargo on both imports and exports of wheat and wheat products.

Unlimited powers of license in so far as they affect wheat and wheat products are granted under the proposed legislation both as to stock and produce exchange and "any business of importation, exportation, manufacture, storage or distribution of wheat or wheat flour" with the exception of farmers and farmers' cooperative associations.

Authority is given the President to determine these powers at his discretion any time up to December 31, 1920, when the provisions of the proposed act expire. Section 4 of the proposed act dealing with the operation of trade, produce exchanges, etc., reads in part:

"That whenever the President shall find that the operations of any exchange under the rules of any exchange are likely to cause unjust market manipulation or unfair and misleading market quotations or to produce depression or fluctuation of the prices of or injurious speculation in wheat or wheat products, he may, by proclamation, suspend the operation of such exchange, wholly or partly to prohibit, or to regulate the transactions of, or to suspend the rules of any exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business as may be deemed essential in order to prevent correct or remove such evil practices."

Prison for Violations.

Such regulations under the terms of this section may require special accounts and returns not only for boards of trade, exchanges and similar institutions but:

"He may also require all persons acting in clearing houses, clearing association or similar institution or place of business to keep such records and to make such returns as will fully and accurately disclose all facts in their possession relating to such transactions."

A fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for four years, or both, is provided for willful violation of this section.

Section 5 in part provides:

"Whenever the President shall find it essential to license any business of importation, exportation, manufacture, storage or distribution of wheat or wheat flour product in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act and shall publicly so announce, no person shall engage in such business except in accordance with the license issued pursuant to this section."

It shall be unlawful for any licensee to engage in an unfair or discriminatory or deceptive practice or device or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate, commission or charge, or to exact an unreasonable profit or price in handling or dealing in or with wheat or wheat flour.

Power is given the President to determine by proclamation the commissions or margins of profit fall under the above provision and to order the discontinuance of same and to "find what is a fair, just or reasonable practice, device, rate, commission, charge, profit or price in any proceeding brought in court such order of the President shall be prima facie evidence."

A fine of \$2,000 or imprisonment for

HOUSE PASSES \$6,000,000,000 REVENUE BILL

Agreement Announced for
Repeal of the 10 Per Cent.
Semi-Luxuries Tax.

310 FOR AND 11 AGAINST

Republicans, Except Four.
Vote for It as War Measure
Despite Faults.

WILL APPEAL TO WILSON

New Republic's Chief Framer
Says Country Insists on Self-
Determination.

By The Associated Press.
WEIMAR, Feb. 7 (delayed).—Dr. Eduard David, for many years one of the leaders of the German Social Democratic party, was elected President to-day of the German National Assembly. Dr. David is one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs.

LA Weimar despatch dated Friday and received Friday night erroneously reported that Carl Kaatsky, also an Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had been elected President of the Assembly. Kaatsky is an Independent Socialist and was last reported attending the Socialist conference at Bern.

Dr. David received 374 of a total of 399 votes, the Independent Socialists withholding their votes. There was considerable confusion when the delegates crowded into the narrow aisles of the theatre to place their votes in the ballot boxes.

One woman delegate who hesitated in answering to her name in the roll call yesterday was equally bashful and self-conscious during the voting to-day. After some hesitation the woman walked to the raised dais, ignored the outstretched hand of the teller and deposited the ballot herself. The woman then turned and gazed about triumphantly before descending the stairs.

The Clerical member Feinbach, a former President of the Reichstag, the Democrat Haussmann and the Conservative Dietrich were elected vice-presidents. Feinbach and Haussmann received 374 votes each and Dietrich 356.

Crowds Watch the Ballotting.

The crowds in the Court House were quite large as yesterday and watched the proceedings eagerly. As familiar names were called the spectators turned to see these nationwide figures as President Ebert, Matthias Erzberger, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, Minister Auer of Bavaria, Dr. Richter, Herr Hilkebrand, Philipp Scheidemann, Herr Legien and Dr. Spahn.

The crowd laughed when it was found that there were three Schulzes in the Assembly. They come respectively from East Prussia, West Prussia and Posen.

A notable figure who draws almost as much attention as those on the stage is Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berlin Tagblatt, who occupies a place in the first balcony. He stands with his hands in his pockets and eagerly watches each development.

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Dr. David brought a wave of approval when he said that political self-discipline was a precondition to political self-determination, and another when he declared that the Assembly should be the headquarters of the free word.

Germany was a country ripe for democracy, he continued, but he warned the assembly that the eyes of millions of people in the world were directed toward it. Germany, he said, could not afford to be a laughing stock by rapid firework work and must understand how to bridge the gulf to cooperative understanding.

His greeting to Alsace-Lorraine and the declaration that Germany would not stop until it had the right of self-determination evoked a great ovation, as did his reference to the Austrians, whom he said he hoped to be welcome as colleagues.

Twelve former residents of Alsace, including Major-General Scheuch, former Prussian War Minister, have arrived here. They were chosen as delegates to the National Assembly by numerous Alsacean refugees, and they came to offer, as far as possible, the French prohibition against elections in Alsace, having conducted a makeshift election by mail.

Former Hostage Is Delegate.

One of the delegates is Mayor Spindler of Munster, who was seized in France in 1914 as a hostage and carried into France. Another is a clergyman recently expelled from Alsace. The delegates will ask the National Assembly to demand the application to Alsace of President Wilson's principle of self-determination.

"We have a right to demand this," said the Alsacean delegate, "and also to demand that the plebiscite be honestly conducted."

The composition of the Cabinet appears to be the principal problem commanding the attention of the new German lawmakers. The original proposition was to form a Ministry of fifteen members, seven of whom should be Majority Socialists, four Centrists and four Democrats. The Majority Socialists, however, are now understood to be contending that they should be certain to have a majority which the Independent Socialists can-

LEAGUE DRAFT NEARLY COMPLETE; SOCIETY WILL SET SIZE OF NAVIES; CONSCRIPTION SUBSTITUTE SOUGHT

DR. DAVID HEADS WEIMAR PARLEY

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League of Nations Commission Has Almost Completed Its Task

PARIS, Feb. 8.—To-day's deliberations of the Peace Conference Commission on the Society of Nations were outlined in the official statement as follows:

At 10:30 o'clock this morning at Hotel de Crillon the Commission on the League of Nations held a meeting which was marked by the same accord of view that has characterized its previous sessions.

At the end of this meeting the commission finds itself nearing the end of its task. Only a few articles of the draft remain to be presented formally to the members of the commission. A few matters, referred to the drafting committee for clarification, still require reference back to the commission, and certain points provisionally accepted may be reopened for discussion before the commission makes its report to the conference.

N. Ricci Busatti was named to represent the Italian delegation on the secretariat. The committee will meet again at 10:30 Monday morning.

On Sunday afternoon the drafting committee above referred to, consisting of Paul Hymans (Belgium), Leon Bourgeois (France), Lord Robert Cecil (Great Britain) and M. Venizelos (Greece), will meet at the Hotel Majestic in order to prepare a report for the next meeting of the committee.

ALLIES CREATE CIVIL COUNCIL GERMAN THREAT CALLED A BLUFF

Supreme War Board Approves
Wilson's Plan for Eco-
nomic Control.

BODY WILL SIT IN PARIS
IT FAILS COMPLETELY

Civilians Added to Armistice
Commission—Two for
Each Government.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Supreme War Council continued its discussion of the terms for a renewal of the armistice to-day. The following official communication with respect to the negotiations was issued this afternoon:

The Supreme War Council met this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock at the Quai d'Orsay. The discussion of the terms of the renewal of the armistice was continued. The following resolution was proposed by President Wilson was approved:

First.—Under present conditions many questions not primarily of military character, which are arising daily and which are bound to hamper the creation of a really homogeneous organization of the Allies, it is decided that a civil council should be created to deal with such matters for the period of the armistice. The council shall absorb and replace all such other existing inter-allied bodies and their powers, as they may determine from time to time. The economic council shall consist of not more than five representatives of each interested Government.

Second.—To accomplish this, there shall be three Scholzes in the Assembly. They come respectively from East Prussia, West Prussia and Posen.

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RIOTOUS BRITISH SOLDIERS ARRESTED

War Office Issues Statement
Explaining Disorders.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A War Office statement explaining the disorders among soldiers says:

"There was an accumulation of 11,000 men in London owing to a one day strike in the Channel crossing through bad weather. Nine thousand men were stranded early to-day. Of these about 250 made a demonstration, and a number of the ringleaders were arrested for insubordination while the others were sent to France."

President Said to Propose Fleet Equal to That of British.

TO AVOID DOMINATION

Pending Naval Bill Said to
Have Been Drawn With
That End in View.

EARLY ACTION EXPECTED

Wilson Expected to Bring a
Copy of the Finished Draft
With Him.

By LAURENCE HILLS.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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PARIS, Feb. 8.—The League of Nations plan practically was completed to-day by the committee having it in charge, and although there are several minor features still to be settled it is now expected that a plenary meeting of the Peace Congress early next week. President Wilson is convinced that he will be able to take home the plan adopted when he sails for the United States next Friday or Saturday.

Nearly all of the most important articles now have been adopted provisionally. The main conclusions reached at the last session of the committee were:

1. The league shall be empowered to study conscription with a view to its abolition if the problem raised by France and Italy, who are unable to pay for volunteer armies, can be solved.

2. The entire matter of the reduction of armaments is left to the League of Nations, and its recommendations must be followed or the nation which refuses will be considered to have broken with the league.

In this connection an attempt is made now to explain that the American policy here is not to take anything for granted before the league has had a chance to prove itself an effective instrument and its recommendations on the subject of armaments have been made and complied with. It is insisted to-night that the American naval bill, now in Congress is in accord with this policy of preparedness and it is explained now as a notice that the United States is prepared to play either the war or the peace game.

Ready for Eventualities.

If the League of Nations comes up to expectations and if the nations composing it act in good faith and work out the formulas in accordance with their acceptance of the Wilson principles covering these points the American naval policy will be changed instantly to comply with the recommendations of the league; until then the United States will be prepared for any eventuality.

The decision reached confirms the frequent predictions made in THE SUN that there would be no real settlement of these questions at this time, only an avowal of a desire to see them settled. The President feels that membership in the League of Nations carries with it an obligation to comply with every recommendation, in which it will differ from the Hague conferences, the recommendations of which never were heeded.

From what is known of the President's ideas on the subject it appears that he wants the following:

1. The League of Nations to recommend a large reduction in the navies of the great Powers on a graded downward scale.

2. That the principle shall be established that no single navy shall be of such a size as potentially to control the world.

3. That a maximum limit shall be fixed and that the United States shall have a right to a fleet of the maximum strength.

Two Fleets of Equal Size.

4. That the result would be that the league would have two fleets of equal size